

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED

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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

(Colusa)

THE PEOPLE,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

ANGEL ILEEN STONE,

Defendant and Appellant.

C070485

(Super. Ct. No. CR53482)

Defendant Angel Ileen Stone entered a negotiated guilty plea to failing to appear on her own recognizance and was sentenced to serve two years in the county jail. The trial court also ordered defendant to pay a “criminal fine of \$1,328.”

On appeal, defendant contends, and the Attorney General concedes, the matter must be remanded to the trial court to enable it to specify the correct statutory basis for the court’s imposition of the \$1,328 fine. We accept the Attorney General’s concession.

An abstract of judgment must fully and accurately capture all components of a defendant’s sentence. (See *People v. Mitchell* (2001) 26 Cal.4th 181, 185; *People v. Zackery* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 380, 385-389.) In *People v. High* (2004)

119 Cal.App.4th 1192, this court stated: “Although we recognize that a detailed recitation of all the fees, fines and penalties on the record may be tedious, California law does not authorize shortcuts. All fines and fees must be set forth in the abstract of judgment. [Citations.] The abstract of judgment form used here, Judicial Council form CR-290 (rev. Jan. 1, 2003)^[1] provides a number of lines for ‘other’ financial obligations in addition to those delineated with statutory references on the preprinted form. If the abstract does not specify the amount of each fine, the Department of Corrections cannot fulfill its statutory duty to collect and forward deductions from prisoner wages to the appropriate agency. [Citation.] At a minimum, the inclusion of all fines and fees in the abstract may assist state and local agencies in their collection efforts. [Citation.] Thus, even where the Department of Corrections has no statutory obligation to collect a particular fee, such as the laboratory fee imposed under Health and Safety Code section 11372.5, the fee must be included in the abstract of judgment. [Citation.]” (*Id.* at p. 1200; see also *People v. Eddards* (2008) 162 Cal.App.4th 712, 717.)

Here, neither the abstract of judgment nor the minute order of sentencing recites the statutory basis for the various components of the \$1,328 fine, and the trial court did not enumerate them during its oral pronouncement of judgment.

On remand, the trial court shall prepare an amended abstract of judgment specifying the correct statutory basis of all fees, fines, and penalties imposed upon defendant.

DISPOSITION

Defendant’s conviction is affirmed. The case is remanded to the trial court, and the trial court is directed to prepare an amended abstract of judgment specifying the correct statutory basis for all fines, fees, and penalties imposed upon defendant. The trial

¹ Here, the court used the short form capable of use for county jail commitments, Judicial Council form CR-290.1 (rev. Jan. 2, 2012), but the reasoning is unchanged.

court is directed to forward a certified copy of the amended abstract of judgment to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, to be forwarded, as necessary, to the relevant authorities.

RAYE, P. J.

We concur:

BLEASE, J.

HULL, J.